

671415

GEOCHEMICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOLOGICAL

and

TRENCHING REPORT

on the

SUMMIT CAMP PROPERTY

Similkameen Mining Division
British Columbia

North Lat. 49°25' West Long. 121°45'
NTS 92H/6

Prepared for

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November 2, 1988

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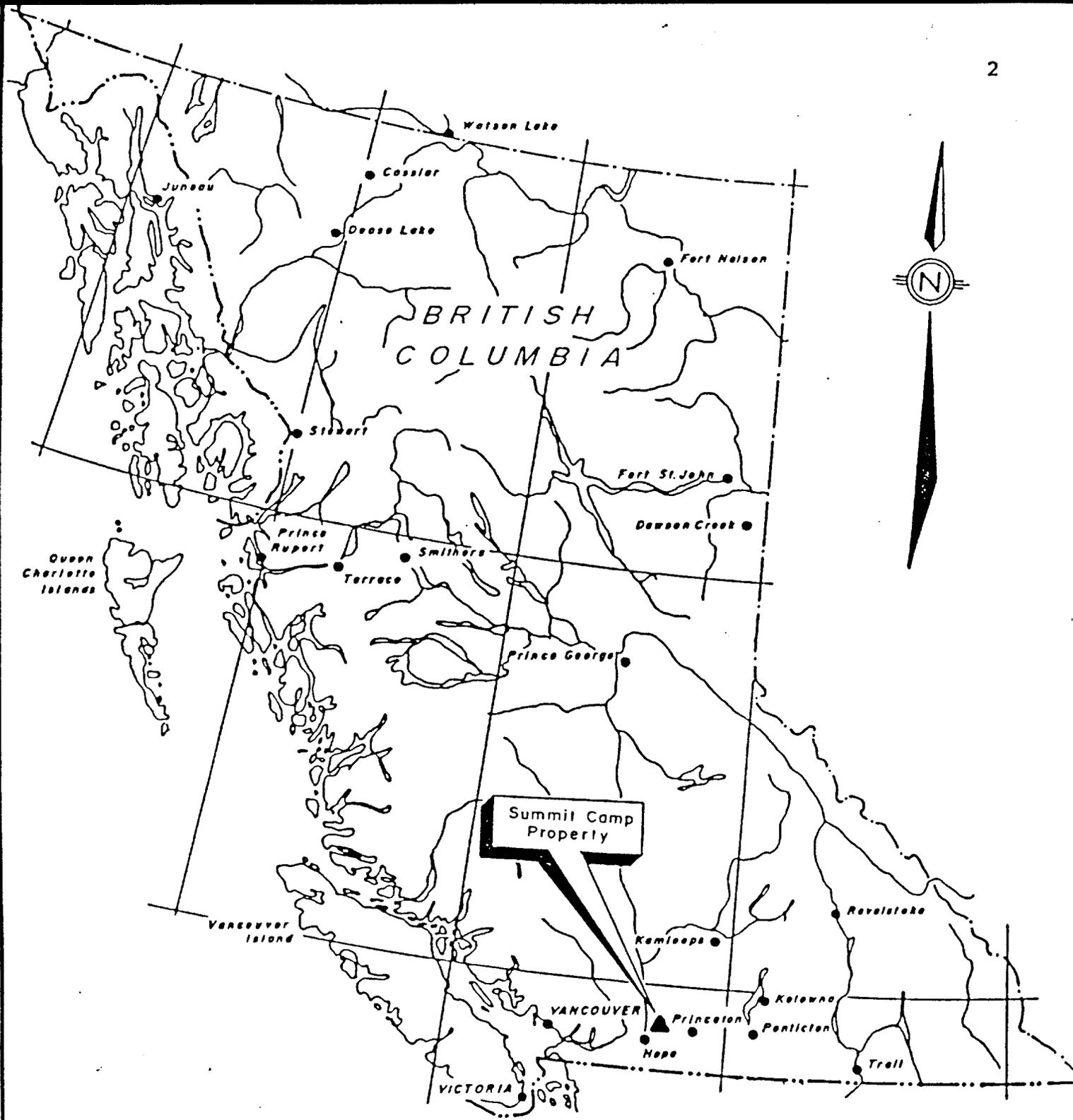
INTRODUCTION

Harrisburg-Dayton Corp. and Schellex Gold Corp. both of Vancouver, British Columbia hold an option to purchase the Southern No. 8 fraction, the Sutter, Skyline, Vigo, Lulu, Sky, Spike and Amberty claims (the "Summit Camp Property"), which are located in the Similkameen Mining Division. This report, prepared at the request of the directors of Harrisburg-Dayton Resource Corp., describes the Phase I and II exploration programs conducted on the claims. These programs consisted of grid establishment, VLF-EM survey, prospecting, road building, trenching, soil and rock geochemistry surveys and was conducted between June 13th and September 13th, 1988.

SUMMARY

The Summit Camp Property consists of an irregularly shaped fractional claim, four reverted crown grants, and three M.G.S. claims. Together, the claims total 29 units and are located some 27 kilometers east/northeast of Hope, in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia. It is readily accessible by well maintained logging roads, departing from the Coquihalla Highway 52 kilometers north of Hope. These roads are kept open during winter if logging is in progress.

The subject property is underlain by tuffaceous and pelitic sediments of the Upper Jurassic Dewdney Creek Group. Mineralization is generally consistent in character throughout the area. It consists of silver-bearing sulfides in quartz carbonate veins localized along locally prominent, steeply dipping fault structures, subsidiary faults and tension fractures. The veins varies in width and usually consist of a central core of massive sulfides with veinlets and disseminations distributed outward.



100 0 100 200 300 400km
 SCALE 1:7,000,000

Harrisburg-Dayton Resource Corp.
 Location Map
 SUMMIT CAMP PROPERTY
 Similkameen Mining Division
 NTS: 92 H/6
 October, 1988 Figure 1

Exploration and development in this area commenced in 1894 with the staking of the main claims presently covered by the Sky claim. Sporadic work continued for the next forty years with the development of the Indiana, Queen Bess, Mountain View and the Blue Bell adits and the Summit shaft. Subsequent work was largely focussed on Treasure Mountain, just east of the property. Exploration resumed in 1982 when Unicorn Resources Ltd. conducted a regional soil geochemistry program and detailed underground sampling and mapping on portions of the ground presently controlled by Harrisburg-Dayton. In 1983, MPH consultants, on behalf of Unicorn Resources Ltd., carried out a geological, geophysical, geochemical and diamond drilling program. Their work indicated that certain geochemical and geophysical anomalies as well as two mineralized structure warrant further investigation before more drilling is contemplated.

The 1988 geochemistry survey delineated 8 anomalous zones, 7 of which have coincident EM conductors. The Basil vein, discovered during this year's program, is located within one of these anomalous zones. The size and intensity of the anomaly indicates a larger structure than the Basil Vein or perhaps a series of parallel structures

The trenching program exposed the Indiana vein for 390 meters and sampling of the trenches have shown that the vein is mineralized, though in varying degrees, throughout the entire exposed strike length.

The Summit Camp property is favourably situated just west of Huldra Silver and has shown the existence of similar mineralized veins. From the results of the exploration program, the potential for discovering more mineralized structures is good. A follow-up program of prospecting, legal survey of the property and diamond drilling is recommended. The estimated cost of this program is \$185,500.00.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property is comprised of an irregularly shaped fractional claim (Southern No.8), four reverted crown grants (Sutter, Skyline, Vigo and Lulu), and three overlapping M.G.S. claims (Sky, Spike, and Amberty) totalling 29 units. The claims are situated in the Similkameen Mining Division and are held under a 50-50 option by Harrisburg-Dayton Resources Corp. and Schellex Gold Corp. The following table summarizes the pertinent claim data:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Southern No.8		461	Oct 12/89
Sutter	93	737	Sept 27/90
Skyline	94	738	Sept 27/90
Vigo	91	1053	June 25/90
Lulu	92	1054	June 25/90
Sky		1128	Aug 18/90
Spike		1215	Oct 27/90
Amberty		1671	July 9/90

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies just west of Treasure Mountain, some 27 kilometers east/northeast of Hope, on NTS Map Sheet 92 H/6. The geographical coordinates of the claims are 49°25' N. Latitude and 121°45' W. Longitude.

Access to the property is by 38 kilometers of well maintained logging roads departing from the Coquihalla Highway 1.5 kilometers north of the toll booth (52 kilometers north of Hope), followed by approximately three kilometers of dirt road.



121°04'

Southern 8 Claim

VENUS SILVER

HOPE

ARGENTUM

SKY

Huldra Silver Inc.

49°25'

AMBERTY

L 94

L 130

L 93

L 132

SPIKE

AMBERTY CREEK

OCTOPUSSY

QUEEN BESS 2

QUEEN BESS 1

Harrisburg - Dayton Properties

VELCHA CREEK

1.0 0 1.0 2.0 km

SCALE 1:50,000

New Westminster Mining Division

Similkameen Mining Division

Harrisburg - Dayton Resource Corp.

Claim Map

SUMMIT CAMP PROPERTY

Similkameen Mining Division

NTS: 92 H/6

October, 1988

Figure 2

Boo Services Ltd.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Southern No.8 claim covers the lower point on an east/west - trending ridge, between Sutter and Amberty Creeks, on which Treasure Mountain is the highest point. Both creeks are part of the drainage into the Tulameen River to the east. The claim and eastern half of the optioned ground is generally moderately forested with fir, spruce and some cedar, with elevations ranging from 1402 meters above sea level to 1524 meters. The western portion of the optioned ground straddles a prominent north/south ridge linking Mount Sutter and Tulameen Mountain, with elevations to 1860 meters. Forest cover diminishes rapidly as treeline is approached at about 1830 meters. The western boundary of the property lies at the headwaters of Dewdney Creek which flows northwesterly for 13 kilometers to the Coquihalla River.

The area experiences moderate to heavy snowfall precluding surface exploration activity until May or June in the lower areas, July in the higher portions. There is sufficient water supply to meet exploration requirements.

HISTORY

The immediate area, known as the "Treasure Mountain", "Summit Camp" or "Silver Chief-Silver Hill" property, has seen sporadic but at times intensive activity during four periods following its discovery in 1894. Initial work was carried out from shortly after the discovery to about 1913. From 1920 to 1932 some production was realized and then in the 1950's the Treasure Mountain area again produced a minor amount from a 50 ton per day mill. During this decade Huldra Silver Inc. has been actively exploring the claims immediately east of Harrisburg-Dayton's holdings.

In 1894 to 1896, the main claims covered by the present Sky property were staked as surface mineral occurrences. In 1899 the Indiana Company was formed to include the Sutter, Skyline, Lulu and Vigo claims with assays up to 200 oz./ton silver, \$4-\$6 in gold, and copper and lead values. By 1900 inaccessibility to the area had prevented further development.

Sporadic exploration continued to 1913 when a report by G.D. Galloway on the Summit Camp area summarized some of the pertinent properties including claims on Treasure Mountain, the Indiana and Stevenson Groups (Sky property) and Halls showings. Only very small lenses of high grade had been found with clearly defined veins being preferentially hosted in limestones and slates of the Carboniferous formation. The Indiana property is described as three parallel structures, 1" to 6" wide, with some adit development. High grade assays included 0.08 oz/ton gold, 23.8 oz/ton silver and 3.6% lead. The Stevenson Group immediately to the west of the Indiana and including the Summit No. 1 claim was reported as a continuation of the Indiana structure. The Hall property to the south and west was reported to contain pyritic quartzites producing rusty beds that averaged 0.02 oz/ton gold, 0.7 oz/ton silver across four feet.

The most impressive developments were on the Treasure Mountain Mining Company's properties on Treasure Mountain. Two veins striking at N40°E cut limestone, argillite and quartz, sometimes adjacent to a porphyry dike. The galena mineralization varied from inches to four feet in width with payshoots of galena assaying up to 130 oz/ton silver. The Morningstar, Vigo and Lulu had similar but minor showings within their boundaries.

In 1919 the Indiana Company drove 340 feet of cross cuts and tunnels. In the main tunnel 3.5 feet of massive mineralization in highly siliceous argillite was found in a shoot along

20 feet of the structure. Again on the Stevenson an open cut and shaft exposed 3 feet of lead within which 10 inches of massive galena occurred. In 1920 it was reported that the Mountain View claim in the same area hosted 1,500 feet of strike length of favourable structure hosted in andesite, slate and limestone cut by diorite dykes. Assays ran as high as 22% lead and 40 oz/ton silver. However, lack of developed tonnage resulted in sporadic development and the main thrust was concentrated on Treasure Mountain (Silver Chief) property where the vein averaged 4 feet with lenses of massive lead sulfide and zinc sulfide mineralization.

Development continued on the Eureka to the west of the Silver Chief in 1924 and 43 tons of ore was shipped to the smelter.

In 1927, the Bluebell lower adit (now called the "D" adit) was driven including 224 feet of crosscutting and 102 feet of drifting on the vein. This was done 150 feet below the other workings, or "A" adit, but on the same vein.

In 1929 rehabilitation of underground workings were once again commenced on the Silver King Mining Company's Bluebell, Mary E properties and preparation for stoping was undertaken at the Silver Chief. Three carloads of sorted ore were shipped to the smelter. Mining and milling operations continued in 1930 on the Silver King Mining Company properties and approximately 79 tons of lead concentrate were shipped. However, financial trouble caused an early shutdown. Operations on the Silver King continued into 1931. It appears following the brief workings in 1932 that the camp development virtually ceased until the 1950's.

A summary of the metals shipped to the end of 1952 indicates that the Eureka and Silver Chief deposits produced 40,431 ounces of silver, 392,357 pounds of lead and 102,079 pounds of zinc from an estimated 1,300 tons of concentrates. In 1954 a 50 ton concentrator was installed to work the upper levels of the old Silver King or Mary E Mine showings. Descriptions in the 1955 Annual Report describe the activities as being primarily rehabilitation of underground workings preparation for 1956 production and by the end of the year the first zinc concentrate was shipped to the smelter. This activity was short lived and production ceased in 1957.

In 1970 the Copper Range Exploration Company Inc. conducted geochemical soil, rock, stream sediment surveys and reopened the numbers 1, 2, and 3 levels of the old Silver King Mine. No further follow up work is mentioned.

In 1982 Unicorn Resources Ltd. completed a regional soil geochemistry program that indicated some high lead geochemical trends to the north and west of the known workings. Further detailed geological assessment in the same year including detailed underground sampling and mapping. This demonstrated that the vein system being explored had sporadic higher grade mineralization. The survey also indicated an apparent metallogenic zonation from heavy zinc/pyrite mineralization to the east with increasing lead and silver values to the west.

In 1983, MPH Consultants, on behalf of Unicorn Resources Ltd., carried out a geological, geophysical, geochemical and diamond drilling program. They concluded that VLF-EM and silver/lead soil geochemistry were appropriate exploration tools for identifying high-grade silver targets. Their work delineated the Indiana Fault although they suggest that it is not a continuous structure through to the Summit area. The Summit trend is suggested to pass north of the Indiana adit, while the

Bluebell workings form another separate trend to the south. A new showing west/northwest of the Indiana adit was noted.

The Queen Bess Fault, on which is located the Mountain View adit, is also delineated but to a lesser degree and the grid did not extend far enough southwest to encompass the Queen Bess workings. A geochemically anomalous zone 200 to 300 meters southeast of the Mountain View adit, in an area of heavy overburden, has not been evaluated and may be related to the Treasure Mountain Fault.

Drilling in eight holes was concentrated on down-dip areas below the upper Bluebell, Indiana and Mountain View adits, resulting in sub-economic intersections. The best assay, from beneath the Indiana adit, was 21.2 ounces silver per ton, 4.4% lead, and 10.7% zinc over 30 centimeters.

Trenching in the area of the new showing produced encouraging assays, including 16.0 oz/ton silver, 1.7% lead, and 10.6% zinc over 1.22 meters. The fault zone was found to narrow drastically in a short distance and it was concluded that further surface work was required to delineate the zone. A 'new' adit was discovered, designated Adit "E", on a 15 centimeter mineralized fault zone which produced low assays. No work was done to investigate the extent of this zone.

In 1986, some stripping and diamond drilling was done by a private company on the ground immediately west and south of the Southern No.8 claim, but no details or records of this work are available. A narrow zinc rich vein trending eastward beside a creek was exposed near the west claim boundary of the Southern No.8 claim.

In 1987, Harrisburg-Dayton established a grid over the Southern No.8 claim in late August and conducted VLF-EM,

magnetometer and soil geochemistry surveys. The geochemistry survey indicated good potential for mineralization as some strong anomalies were delineated. Trenching was carried out in late October and exposed intermittent vein segments along a 170 meter strike trend that yielded silver values of 88.38 oz/ton and 50.9 oz/ton over 0.5 and 0.9 meters respectively.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The most recent published regional mapping appears as Map No. 12-1969 which accompanies J.W.H. Monger's GSC Paper 69-47 on the Hope Mapsheet (west half).

Submarine volcanic and marine clastic rocks of the Devonian Hozameen Group, comprising a north/northwest trending, easterly dipping sequence, are bounded by the Fraser River fault system on the west and Hozameen fault to the east. Pelite, chert, limestone and mafic volcanic rocks are mapped.

The north/northwest trending Hozameen fault hosts numerous serpentinite, peridotite, pyroxenite bodies. Numerous gold occurrences (including the Carolin Mine) occur within the fault zone and the ultramafic rocks.

The Lower and Middle Jurassic Ladner Group pelites and volcanoclastic sandstones define a broad north/northwesterly trending syncline.

Tuffaceous and pelitic sediments of the Upper Jurassic Dewdney Group overlie the Ladner Group to the southeast and are in fault contact (Chuwanten Fault) with the Lower Cretaceous Pasayten sandstone, conglomerate and pelitic sediments in the east. The mineral deposits of the Treasure Mountain area are hosted by the Dewdney Creek and Pasayten Group rocks. Deposits are localized along faults apparently related to the Chuwanten fault system.

LEGEND

TERTIARY

MIOCENE AND EARLIER

24 Granodiorite, quartz diorite

EARLY TERTIARY AND/OR LATE CRETACEOUS

20 Foliated granodiorite, quartz diorite

CRETACEOUS

UPPER CRETACEOUS OR(?) OLDER

19 Quartz diorite

LOWER CRETACEOUS KINGSALE GROUP

18 Basalt, andesite, agglomerate, tuff

PASAYTEN GROUP

17 Sandstone, conglomerate, pelite

JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP

16 16a; sandstone pelite, and conglomerate; 16b; sandstone, minor conglomerate

JURASSIC AND/OR LOWER CRETACEOUS

13 Foliated granodiorite

JURASSIC

UPPER JURASSIC DEWDNEY CREEK GROUP

12 12a; sandstone, pelite; 12b; tuff, pelite

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC LADNER GROUP

5 Pelite, volcanic sandstone

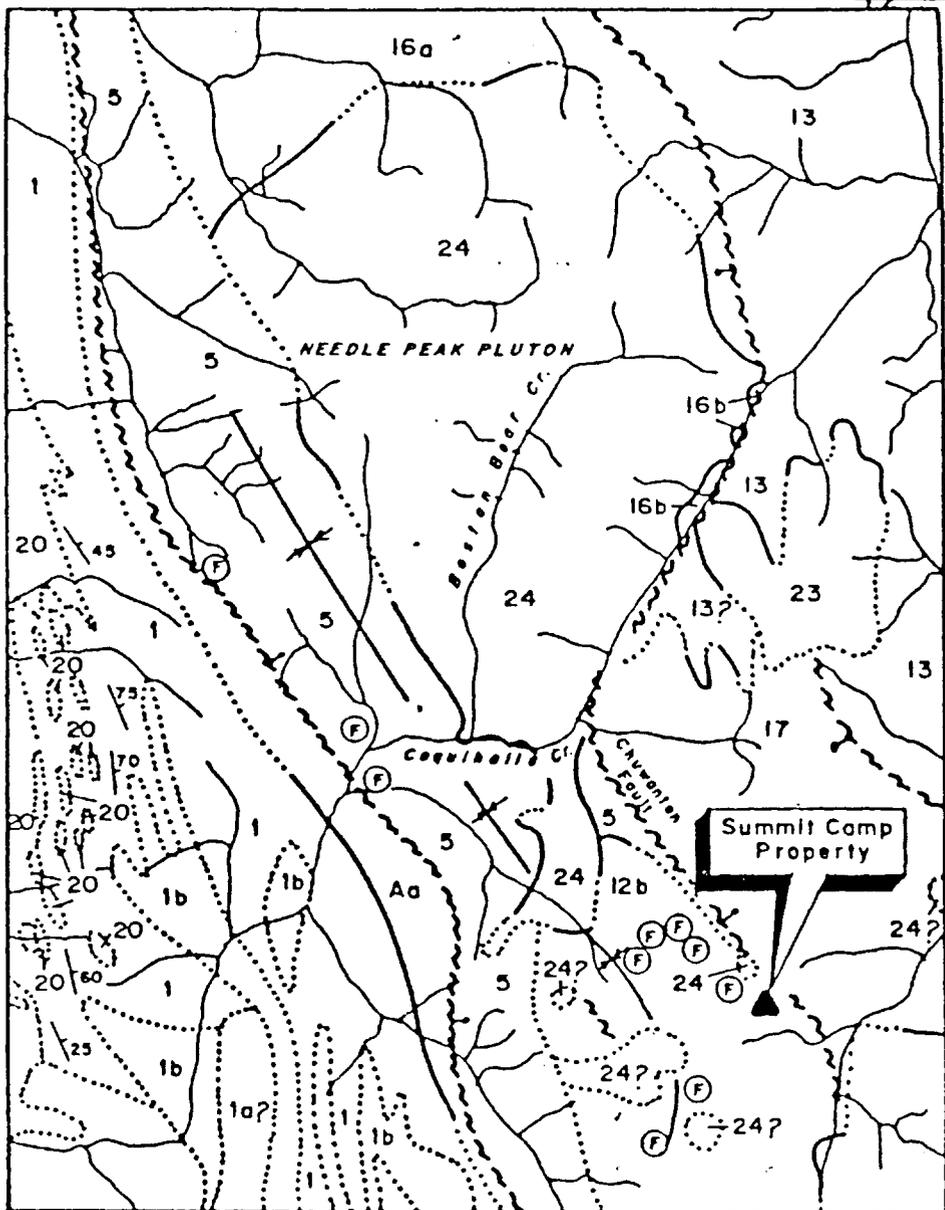
DEVONIAN (?), CARBONIFEROUS(?), AND PERMIAN (?)

HOZAMEEN GROUP

1 1; pelite, chert, basic volcanic rock, minor limestone; 1a; chert, basic volcanic rock; 1b; basic volcanic rock; 1c; chert, pelite; 1d; basic volcanic rock, chert, pelite; 1e; limestone

ULTRAMAFIC ROCK

A Aa; serpentine, serpentized peridotite, includes some Upper Paleozoic volcanic rocks in broad belt northeast of Hope; Ab; pyroxenite; Ac; hornblende



Note: After G.S.C. Map 12, 1969

Harrisburg — Dayton Resource Corp.

General Geology Map

SUMMIT CAMP PROPERTY

Similkameen Mining Division

NTS: 92 H/6

October, 1988

Figure 2

Numerous stocks and plugs of late Cretaceous to Miocene granodiorite and quartz diorite intrude most of the rock units in the area, including a small plug with a distinct iron-oxide halo immediately north of the Sky claim.

1988 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The exploration program was managed by Boa Services Ltd. and conducted by personnel supplied by Harrisburg-Dayton Resource Corp. The program was divided into two separate phases. Phase I consisted of establishment of a survey control grid, soil geochemistry and VLF-EM surveys. The field work was undertaken between June 21 and July 20. Phase II consisted of road building, trenching and rock geochemistry survey. This part of the program was conducted between July 27 and September 13.

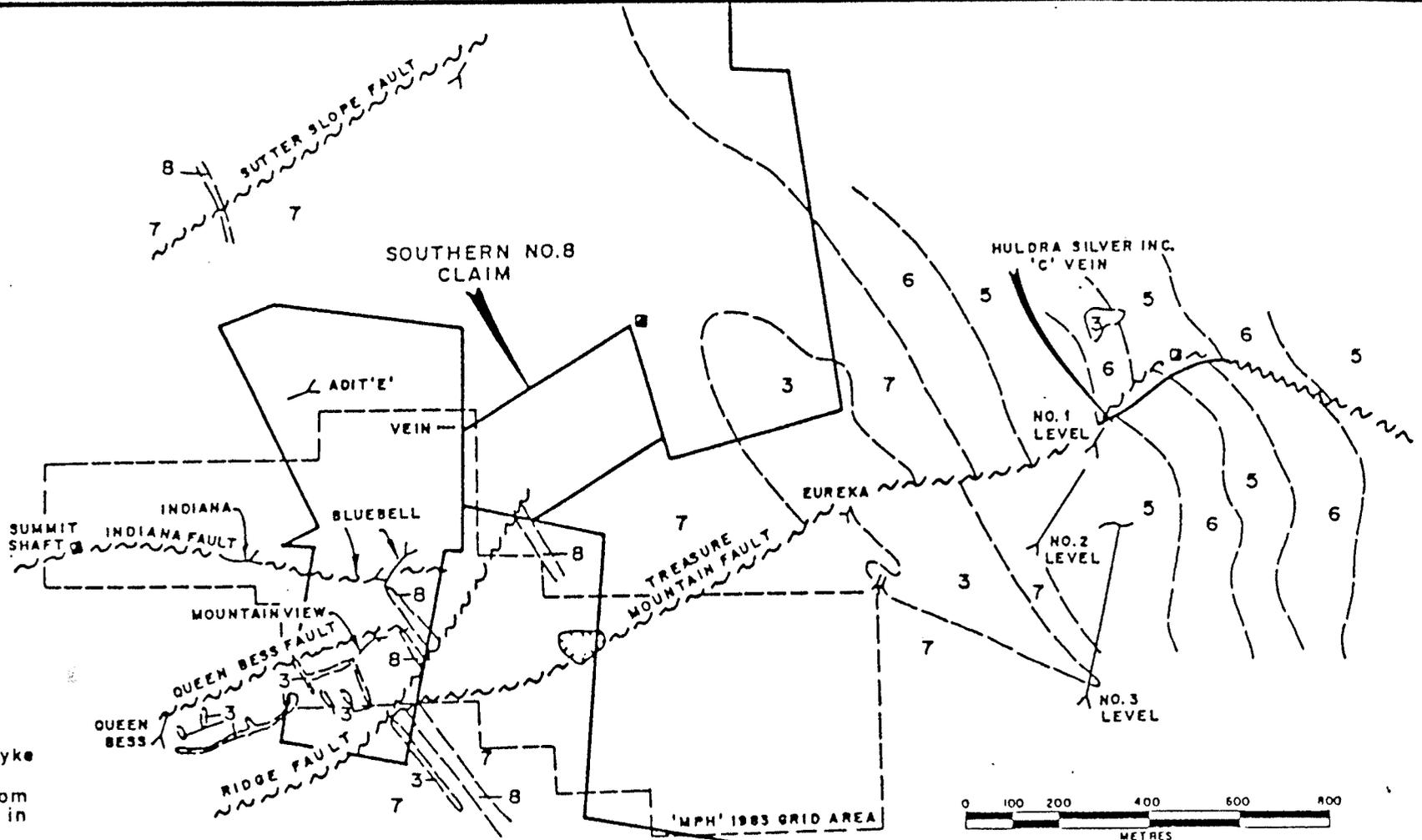
Phase I

Grid Establishment

A survey control grid was established using a compass and both a beltchain and a drag chain. The 100N by 100E origin for the grid was established to allow for a two coordinate orientation.

From the legal corner post of the Spike claim, a westerly baseline (270°) was established using a drag chain. This baseline was flagged, labelled and slope corrected for 1.85 kilometers. Survey lines were established in a north-south direction at 50 meter intervals using belt chains. Sample stations were put in at 25 meter intervals on all lines.

All together, 31.1 line kilometers of control grid was established, including 2 baselines totaling 2.9 kilometers and 28.2 kilometers of survey lines. Figure 8 shows the orientation and location of the grid.



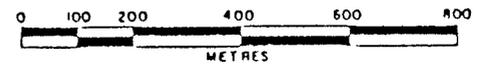
LEGEND

-  Granitic Intrusive
-  Feldspar porphyry dyke
-  Intrusives ranging from dioritic to gabbroic in composition, some lamprophyres

- AYTEN FORMATION**
-  Conglomerate, minor arkose
 -  Arkose, minor conglomerate and argillite
 -  Predominantly argillite
- WDNEY CREEK FORMATION**
-  Agglomerate, volcanic breccia, tuff, conglomerate, argillite
 -  Predominantly argillite, minor tuff

-  Defined fault
-  Assumed fault
-  Adit
-  Contact (approximate)

Note: Property and grid location boundaries approximate only



Harrisburg-Dayton Resource Corp.

Local Geology

SUMMIT CAMP PROPERTY
 Similkameen Mining Division
 NTS: 92H/6

October, 1988

Figure 4

BoaServices Ltd.

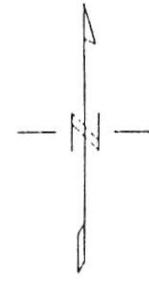
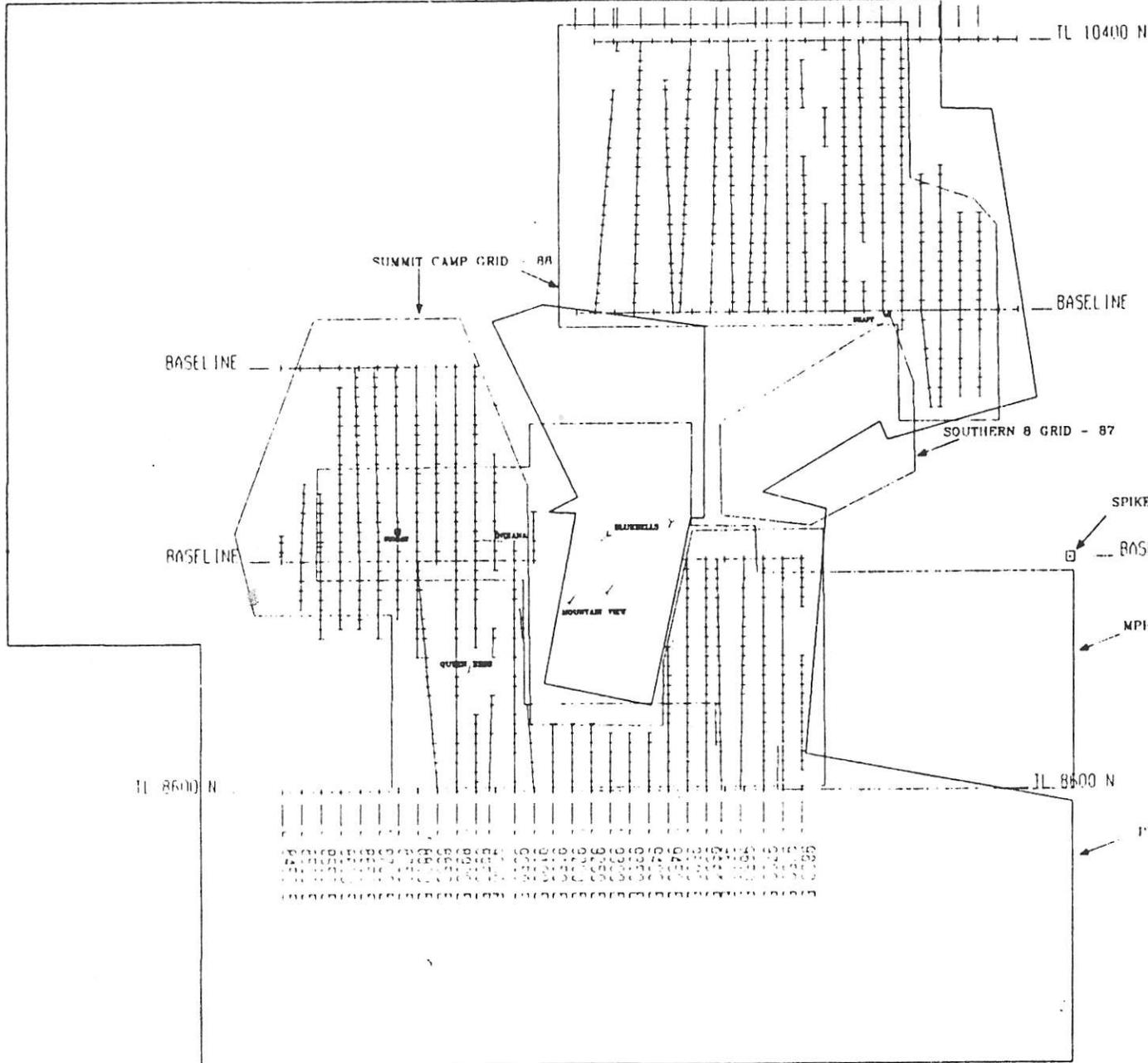
Soil Geochemistry Survey

28 kilometers of geochemical samples of the "B" and "C" soil horizons were collected over the survey control grid. A total of 966 samples were collected on a 50 x 25 meter grid. All soil samples were placed in kraft paper envelopes, field dried and delivered to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. There, the samples were dried at 60°C, sieved to minus 80 mesh and were analyzed for 30 elements by inductively coupled argon plasma (ICP) and gold by atomic absorption (AA). The Certificate of Analysis for the soil samples accompanies this report as Appendix I.

The results of the survey were sent to Tony Clark Consulting where Mr. Clark, a doctor in geology, conducted a statistical analysis of the results and determined anomalous levels for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and cadmium. The histograms for these five elements are included in this report as Appendix II and value and symbol plots for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and cadmium are show in Figures 9 to 20.

The survey produced some very encouraging results as many samples returned anomalous values. One sample taken at L8750E 9275N produced extremely high results; but, this sample was ignored in the analysis due to its proximity to the Summit Shaft and thus probable contamination. The silver values in general were quite high as a very large proportion of samples was above the normally recognized "threshold" for B.C. of 1 ppm. A number of samples yielded results that were significantly above the anomalous levels for copper, lead, zinc and silver suggesting a possible 2nd population. However, a plot of the sample locations of this possible 2nd population didnt produce any notable trends or patterns. From the results of the survey, eight muti-element anomalous areas were identified. These anomalous zones, numbered 1 to 8 are shown on Figure 25 along with VLF conductor axes.

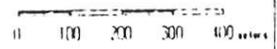
L 10200
 L 10150
 L 10100
 L 10050
 L 10000
 L 9950
 L 9900
 L 9850
 L 9800
 L 9750
 L 9700
 L 9650
 L 9600
 L 9550
 L 9500
 L 9450
 L 9400
 L 9350
 L 9300
 L 9250
 L 9200
 L 9150



LEGEND

- ADIT
- SHAFT

SEE PROPERTY AND CSD SURVEY APPENDICES



HARRISBURG-DAYTON RESOURCE CORP
SUMMIT CAMP

GRID LOCATION

Drawn by	Checked by	Approved by	Date
Scale			
BVA SERVICES LTD.			

REVISION

By	Date	Approved by

Anomaly 1 and 2 are parallel and trend northwesterly. The highest results from the survey was returned from these two areas including most of the anomalous cadmium samples. The best results from the two zones were 702 ppm copper, 3540 ppm lead, 3210 ppm zinc, 12.8 ppm silver, 78 ppb gold and 129 ppm cadmium. A new 30cm wide mineralized vein (Basil Vein) was found this season within anomaly 1. However, the size of the Basil Vein cannot totally account for the intensity of the anomaly, suggesting possibly a larger structure in this area. These two anomalies line up reasonably well with the Vigo vein structure on the Southern No.8 fraction and could represent a possible extension of the Vigo structure.

Anomaly 3 is a large broad zone that trends northeasterly paralleling, but mostly keeping upslope of Sutter Creek. It is also the only geochemical anomaly that is not associated with an VLF conductor. Although the values are not consistently as high as zones 1 and 2, it still carries some highly anomalous values reaching up to 304 ppm copper, 716 ppm lead, 1200 ppm zinc, 14.6 ppm silver, 128 ppb gold and 85 ppm cadmium.

Anomalies 4, 5 and 6 are relatively small, 150 to 250 meters long, northeasterly trending zones. In general, they are low in gold, cadmium and zinc values but with decent silver values. The high silver value of 51.6 ppm in anomaly 5 was near a pyritized shear zone. The best results from these three anomalies are 400 ppm copper, 1845 ppm lead, 866 ppm zinc, 63.5 ppm silver, 93 ppb gold and 14 ppm cadmium.

Anomaly 7 trends east-west and is 650 meters in length. It follows the Indiana Fault and covers the Indiana adit, the Summit shaft and a number of lead, zinc, silver showings. Except for the single sample taken by the Summit shaft, the values in general are of modest intensity. The highest values

obtained in this zone, excluding the sample by the Summit shaft, are 47 ppm copper, 1238 ppm lead, 373 zinc, 28.2 ppm silver, 28 ppb gold and 5 ppm cadmium.

Anomaly 8 is a small anomaly around the Queen Bess workings.

VLF-EM SURVEY

A total of 28.2 line kilometers of very low frequency electro-magnetic (VLF-EM) survey was completed on the property with a Geonics EM-16 receiver. Vertical in-phase (dip angle %) and quadrature (out-of-phase dip angle %) component readings were taken at 25 meter station intervals along north-south lines spaced every 50 meters. Two VLF transmitter stations were used for the survey. Cutler, Maine (24.0 KHz), as it most favourably couples with the east-west striking veins structures on the property; and Jim Creek (Seattle) Washington (24.8 KHz) to delineate possible transverse faults or mineralized structures. Chris Basil, an experienced geophysical technician, conducted the survey and interpreted the data. The operator faced north when using Cutler, and faced west when using Seattle.

Previous use of the VLF-EM on this property by MPH consultants in 1983 produced strong correlations with known vein structures and existing workings and was therefore used as the primary geophysical tool in this year's expanded exploration program. Results from this survey confirmed the usefulness of this method.

VLF-EM Results

The survey data, presented in raw data profile format and contoured Fraser filtered format can be seen in Figures 21-24, and the conductor axes are plotted on Figure 25.

Numerous conductive anomalies and cross overs were delineated by the survey. Nine anomalies, labelled "A" through "I", with peak to peak displacements of greater than 25% were judged to be of substantial interest. With few exceptions, the results from the Seattle and Cutler transmitters were nearly identical in character and extent, though the response intensity was greater with Cutler. For this reason, as well as its more favourable alignment, all interpretation, unless otherwise mentioned, is based on the Cutler data.

Conductor A extends from line 8500E to 9100E and exhibits the most intense in-phase response of over 90% peak to peak displacement. The weak to nearly zero out-of-phase response indicates a very good conductor. Spanning over 600 meters and open to the east and west, this anomaly links the Summit shaft, the open cuts to west and east of it, with the Indiana adit. The symmetrical signature, or character, of the in-phase profiles points to a near vertically dipping "sheet-type" conductor.

Conductor B extends from line 8600E to line 9000E and subparallels conductor A. Spanning 400 meters in length and open to the east and west, this structure exhibits a comparatively moderate in-phase response (42% peak to peak), though a similar quadrature signature of little to no response, suggests a good conductor. As with conductor A, the symmetrical in-phase character points to a near vertical dipping body, while the broader peak to peak width may indicate greater overburden depth. No substantial slope changes were observed on this portion of the grid, eliminating possible topographic effects, though it was noted that a sharp creek gully/gorge parallels this anomaly 50 to 175 meters to the south.

Conductor C spans 300 meters along strike and is open to the west. It sub-parallel conductor A and most likely represents the Queen Bess workings and fault. Extreme slope conditions

(70% to 100%) weakens the interpretability of the profiles insofar as dip and conductor quality are concerned. Looking at data from a previous VLF survey, it appears likely that the Queen Bess conductor extends another 700 meters to the east and through, or closely parallel to the Mountain View workings.

Conductor D exhibits a maximum 39% peak to peak in-phase deflection and strikes ENE-WSW along 100 meter strike length. The quadrature signature, up to 50% of the in-phase response and of the same polarity, indicates a weak conductor. Conductive fluids in shear zones of faults can response in this manner, as well as poorly conductive and/or discontinuous mineralization. This conductor is on strike with a conductor delineated by the 1987 Southern No.8 geophysical program and also with the newly discovered "Basil vein" 50 meters to the northeast.

Conductor E exhibits a sharp 50% peak to peak deflection of the in-phase while the quadrature response is quite low in comparison. It strikes northeasterly for 300 meters from line 9900E to line 10200E and is open to the northeast. The ground is swampy in this region which may be the cause of this conductor, however, a stronger quadrature is usually expected from groundwater conductors.

Conductor F is a localized anomaly striking northeasterly for over 150 meters from line 9800E to 10000E. The sharp in-phase crossover and near zero quadrature response suggests a narrow conductor of small dimensions. Data obtained using the Seattle transmitter station agrees with the narrow model, but delineates a body striking NNE-SSW over 450 meters in length. As a conductor of this strike orientation should couple with Seattle very well, it is considered a more accurate view of this anomaly.

Conductor G spans 400 meters in length, strikes northeast and exhibits a sharp narrow character similar to conductor F. This anomaly may represent the Sutter Ridge Fault.

Conductors H and I both exhibit a similar signatures. Both anomalies show strong quadrature responses of the same polarity as the in-phase component indicating weak conductors. Conductor "I" appears to be of small dimension than Conductor "H".

PHASE II

Road Building and Trenching

An extension of the existing road on the property was constructed to provide access to the Indiana adit and the Summit shaft. A total of 1.3 kilometers of 4x4 road was constructed using a Caterpillar D6-D bulldozer and a 225 backhoe excavator. Due to the lack of road building material and the steepness of the hill the road has a rather steep gradient (approximately 28%) just before reaching a relatively flat area near the top of the hill. In all, the road contains 6 switchbacks and consists mostly of pebble to cobble size rocks. Figure 5 shows the orientation of the road along with the location of the two trenches.

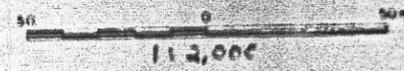
Trenching was done in two areas along the Indiana fault employing the D6-D bulldozer and the 225 backhoe. The "Summit trench starts 74 meters west of the Summit shaft and runs generally easterly right over and past the shaft following the fault structure exposing showings discovered in precious programs for a total length of 315 meters. The trench ended in a pod of massive sulfide, but due to the steepness of the terrain, the machinery were unable to continue further along the strike of the fault. The "Indiana trench" starts at the mouth

Summit
Shaft

Summit
Trench

Indiana
Adit

Indiana
Trench



Harrisburg-Dayton Resource Corp.

SUMMIT CAMP PROPERTY

Similkameen Mining Division

NTS: 92 H/6

October, 1988

Figure

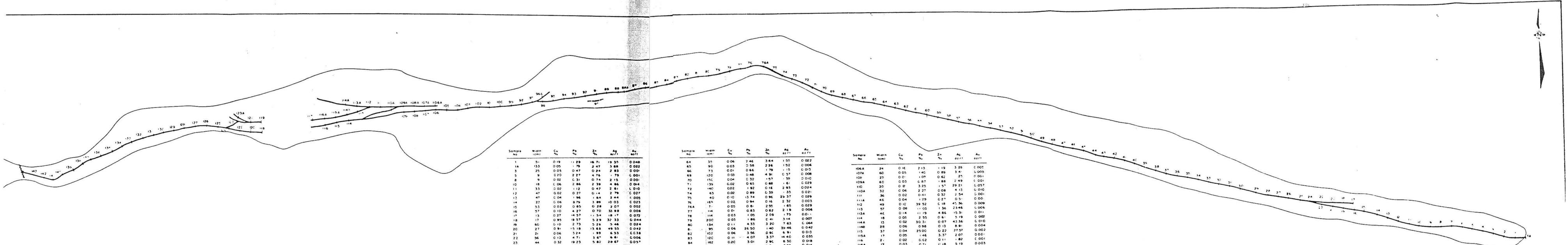
Geo Services Ltd.

of the Indiana adit and continues southeastward for 75 meters. Both trenches exposed the Indiana vein and showed that the vein structure is continuous and mineralized throughout the exposed strike length. Mr. J. Laird, an experienced prospector directed the road construction and trenching.

The trenches exposed a continuous quartz-carbonate vein that is mineralized with sphalerite, galena, pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite in varying amounts, ranging from disseminations to pods of massive sulfide. The width of the vein also varies from a few centimeters to over 3 meters. The orientation of the vein is generally east-west to slightly north of east. The host rock is usually a volcanic conglomerate and volcanic sandstone with some argillite.

Rock Geochemistry Survey

A rock geochemistry survey was conducted over the two trenches. Channel samples of the vein taken at two meter intervals. The samples were collected by the writer, placed in labelled plastic sample bags and sent to Acme laboratories in Vancouver for analysis. There, the samples were crushed and analyzed using minus 100 mesh sample pulps. A 30 element ICP analysis was first used for all the samples to produce a data base and all the samples that returned high results were re-analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold using fire assay methods. The Certificate of analysis for the rock samples form part of this report as Appendix III. In all, 200 channel samples were taken, 40 from the Indiana trench and 160 from the Summit trench. The sample locations and analytical data for the Summit and the Indiana trenches are plotted on Figures 7 and 8 respectively.



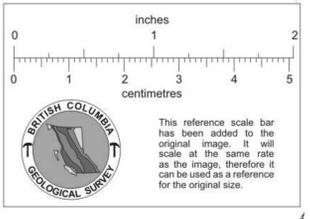
Sample No.	Width (cm)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t
1	51	0.19	11.29	16.71	19.55	0.048
1A	133	0.05	1.79	2.47	3.88	0.022
3	25	0.05	0.47	0.24	2.83	0.001
5	9	2.70	2.27	4.76	1.78	0.001
8	9	0.02	0.31	0.74	2.15	0.001
10	18	0.06	2.86	2.39	4.86	0.014
11	55	0.07	1.12	0.47	2.81	0.010
12	47	0.02	0.27	0.14	2.79	0.027
13	47	0.04	1.96	1.84	2.44	0.005
14	22	0.06	8.79	3.89	10.03	0.023
15	53	0.02	0.65	0.28	2.07	0.002
16	57	0.10	4.27	0.70	33.88	0.006
17	13	0.27	14.57	1.54	18.17	0.072
18	17	0.99	18.57	5.29	37.33	0.044
19	86	0.10	2.73	3.28	5.44	0.024
20	27	0.91	15.18	13.88	49.55	0.042
21	21	0.04	3.24	1.93	6.53	0.038
22	26	0.13	4.71	3.87	6.41	0.006
23	44	0.32	18.23	5.82	28.67	0.057
24	24	0.11	3.14	9.50	13.96	0.055
26	10	0.04	0.75	0.30	2.57	0.001
28	20	0.01	0.35	0.24	2.00	0.001
31	10	0.01	1.87	0.57	2.84	0.001
31A	18	0.03	2.01	0.61	2.88	0.008
34	28	0.06	2.31	3.77	2.75	0.008
35	15	0.29	16.55	12.86	59.20	0.023
36	42	0.05	7.4	6.8	2.31	0.006
36A	23	0.24	16.62	3.30	27.84	0.048
38	34	0.14	9.36	3.16	25.75	0.002
39	170	0.19	45.32	7.56	64.05	0.031
40	125	0.11	7.25	2.40	9.85	0.004
41	35	0.12	6.09	8.15	7.86	0.011
44	6	0.01	1.36	0.86	1.90	0.004
54	30	0.07	3.80	0.64	5.34	0.004
55	23	0.07	29.36	1.34	39.49	0.048
56	30	0.04	2.11	1.14	5.24	0.004
57	43	0.12	9.84	3.13	74.07	0.024
58	45	0.04	2.27	3.89	3.04	0.003
59	53	0.04	2.77	0.74	3.55	0.002
60	27	0.04	8.85	6.18	8.12	0.002
61	36	0.11	6.89	2.37	7.11	0.014
62	48	0.06	11.40	8.14	11.87	0.014
63	39	0.05	5.17	5.83	5.89	0.002

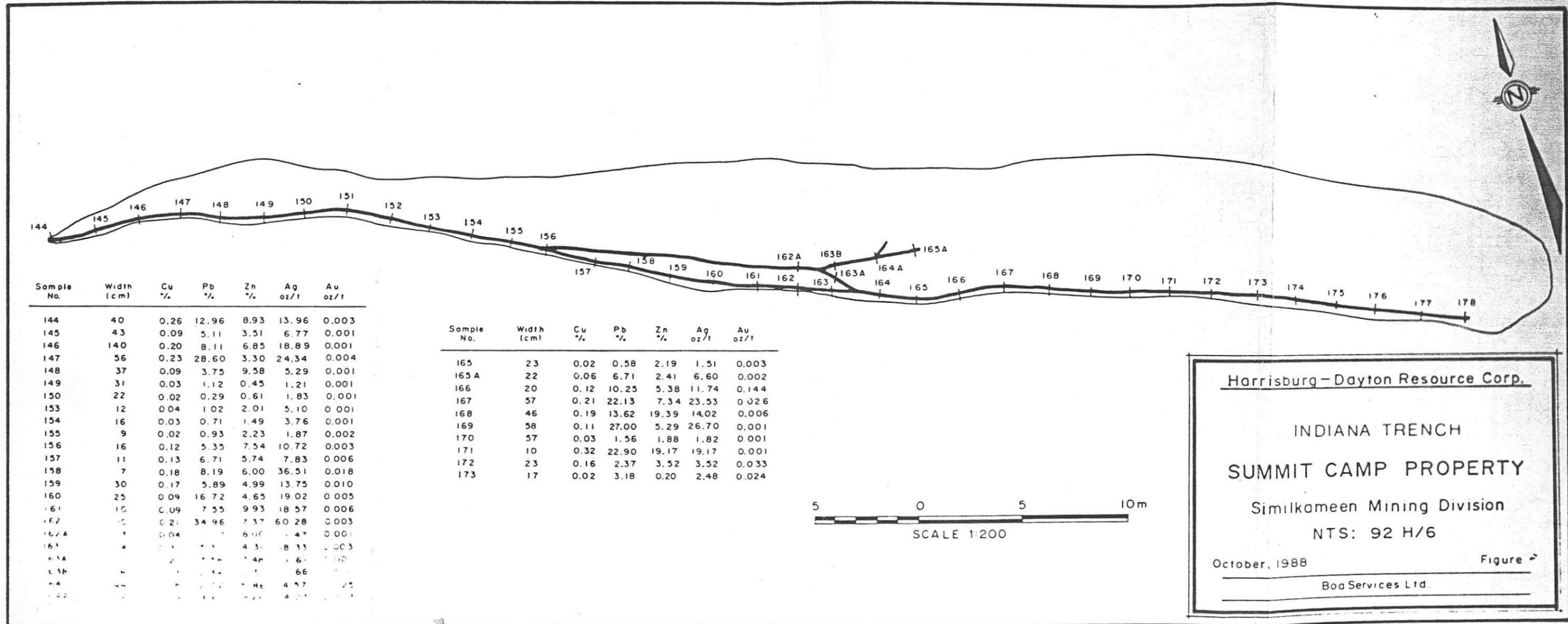
Sample No.	Width (cm)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t
64	35	0.06	7.46	3.64	1.55	0.022
65	90	0.03	0.58	2.26	1.52	0.004
66	73	0.01	0.66	1.79	1.15	0.013
68	120	0.02	0.48	4.91	0.57	0.008
70	150	0.04	0.32	1.57	1.39	0.010
71	139	0.02	0.65	0.66	1.61	0.029
73	140	0.02	1.92	0.16	2.93	0.024
74	43	0.02	0.89	0.39	3.55	0.021
75	40	0.10	13.74	0.96	29.37	0.029
76	165	0.02	0.94	0.16	2.32	0.003
76A	71	0.02	0.81	2.50	1.65	0.029
77	114	0.01	0.83	0.82	2.19	0.006
78	114	0.03	1.05	2.09	1.75	0.011
79	200	0.03	1.86	0.41	3.14	0.007
80	134	0.11	4.33	3.20	7.63	0.064
81	95	0.04	26.50	1.40	39.46	0.042
82	102	0.06	3.56	0.96	6.91	0.013
83	100	0.11	4.07	3.57	14.40	0.035
84	182	0.20	3.01	2.90	8.30	0.018
85	260	0.02	1.91	0.71	3.87	0.014
86	243	0.28	3.28	3.51	6.04	0.021
87	430	0.09	2.95	2.00	7.45	0.018
88	55	0.06	23.94	0.34	50.01	0.085
89	340	0.02	3.09	0.21	7.34	0.002
90	62	0.15	1.08	1.84	34.28	0.024
91	51	0.13	14.04	4.72	17.43	0.009
91A	287	0.03	0.20	1.4	6.97	0.007
92	180	0.22	9.44	4.34	28.27	0.048
94	137	0.19	4.51	5.87	11.57	0.078
95	180	0.08	2.47	0.70	6.96	0.024
96	25	0.09	6.85	4.28	12.81	0.008
96A	36	0.09	16.86	0.31	31.87	0.052
97	89	0.07	7.35	2.29	15.49	0.021
98	100	0.07	2.11	9.27	7.74	0.011
99	42	0.14	7.30	4.25	15.11	0.047
100	47	0.12	10.4	9.84	4.98	0.019
101	78	0.18	4.39	4.57	10.18	0.047
102	25	0.30	8.22	6.08	13.62	0.042
103	55	0.14	19.89	16.22	32.42	0.024
104	30	0.09	3.27	4.29	6.55	0.018
104A	112	0.40	3.24	3.84	6.08	0.043
105	15	0.02	0.81	1.43	1.22	0.001

Sample No.	Width (cm)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t
106A	24	0.16	2.13	1.19	3.28	0.005
107A	60	0.05	1.40	0.89	3.41	0.005
108	25	0.01	1.05	0.62	2.5	0.001
109A	60	0.03	0.87	1.88	2.49	0.001
110	30	0.02	3.25	1.57	29.21	0.057
110A	32	0.06	2.27	0.88	4.13	0.010
111	36	0.02	0.41	0.32	2.94	0.001
111A	46	0.04	1.29	0.27	0.51	0.001
112	49	0.12	39.52	0.18	45.36	0.009
113	57	0.08	11.05	1.36	23.46	0.006
113A	40	0.14	11.19	4.86	15.31	0.011
114	16	0.05	2.55	0.61	5.19	0.002
114A	13	0.02	30.31	0.07	43.56	0.010
114B	28	0.06	0.98	0.13	8.81	0.004
115	37	0.04	25.00	0.22	27.57	0.002
115A	17	0.05	1.46	3.37	2.07	0.001
116	21	0.02	0.62	0.11	1.82	0.001
116A	13	0.03	0.71	0.18	5.19	0.003
117	178	0.26	38.19	3.10	74.03	0.017
118	50	0.07	1.57	0.66	2.61	0.032
119	15	0.02	0.36	0.16	1.70	0.013
120	40	0.29	5.58	4.47	119.81	0.021
121	16	0.02	1.25	0.31	2.34	0.001
122	19	0.04	1.23	0.08	1.84	0.004
123	6	0.01	0.38	0.72	1.17	0.004
123A	15	0.09	6.56	4.27	7.41	0.004
124	45	0.05	3.28	0.53	3.86	0.045
125	24	0.06	4.22	0.10	4.97	0.024
126	47	0.17	4.53	5.02	10.07	0.014
127	11	0.01	0.58	0.39	0.78	0.014
128	30	0.11	9.78	22.95	22.55	0.047
130	38	0.02	2.05	0.54	3.45	0.011
132	23	0.02	0.59	0.14	3.88	0.005
133	24	0.01	6.82	0.09	10.75	0.018
134	44	0.04	2.70	1.83	8.28	0.008
136	17	0.03	4.47	2.90	5.53	0.002
137	10	0.05	7.04	1.16	10.38	0.019
138	8	0.01	2.94	0.42	3.52	0.001
140	40	0.02	1.12	0.34	2.54	0.001
141	100	0.02	1.86	0.42	3.56	0.001
142	70	0.08	5.24	3.38	20.75	0.031
143	100	0.02	0.67	0.34	1.29	0.002



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SUMMIT TRENCH
 SUMMIT CAMP PROPERTY
 Similkameen Mining Division
 NTS 92 H/6
 October 1988





Sample No.	Width (cm)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t
144	40	0.26	12.96	8.93	13.96	0.003
145	43	0.09	5.11	3.51	6.77	0.001
146	140	0.20	8.11	6.85	18.89	0.001
147	56	0.23	28.60	3.30	24.34	0.004
148	37	0.09	3.75	9.58	5.29	0.001
149	31	0.03	1.12	0.45	1.21	0.001
150	22	0.02	0.29	0.61	1.83	0.001
153	12	0.04	1.02	2.01	5.10	0.001
154	16	0.03	0.71	1.49	3.76	0.001
155	9	0.02	0.93	2.23	1.87	0.002
156	16	0.12	5.35	7.54	10.72	0.003
157	11	0.13	6.71	5.74	7.83	0.006
158	7	0.18	8.19	6.00	36.51	0.018
159	30	0.17	5.89	4.99	13.75	0.010
160	25	0.09	16.72	4.65	19.02	0.005
161	10	0.09	7.55	9.93	18.57	0.006
162	10	0.21	34.96	7.37	60.28	0.003
162A	1	0.04	1.47	1.47	1.47	0.001
163	4	0.11	4.31	8.33	1.61	0.003
163A	1	0.04	1.47	1.47	1.47	0.001
164	4	0.11	4.31	8.33	1.61	0.003
164A	1	0.04	1.47	1.47	1.47	0.001
165	23	0.02	0.58	2.19	1.51	0.003
165A	22	0.06	6.71	2.41	6.60	0.002
166	20	0.12	10.25	5.38	11.74	0.144
167	57	0.21	22.13	7.34	23.53	0.026
168	46	0.19	13.62	19.39	14.02	0.006
169	58	0.11	27.00	5.29	26.70	0.001
170	57	0.03	1.56	1.88	1.82	0.001
171	10	0.32	22.90	19.17	19.17	0.001
172	23	0.16	2.37	3.52	3.52	0.033
173	17	0.02	3.18	0.20	2.48	0.024

Sample No.	Width (cm)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t
165	23	0.02	0.58	2.19	1.51	0.003
165A	22	0.06	6.71	2.41	6.60	0.002
166	20	0.12	10.25	5.38	11.74	0.144
167	57	0.21	22.13	7.34	23.53	0.026
168	46	0.19	13.62	19.39	14.02	0.006
169	58	0.11	27.00	5.29	26.70	0.001
170	57	0.03	1.56	1.88	1.82	0.001
171	10	0.32	22.90	19.17	19.17	0.001
172	23	0.16	2.37	3.52	3.52	0.033
173	17	0.02	3.18	0.20	2.48	0.024



Harrisburg-Dayton Resource Corp.
 INDIANA TRENCH
 SUMMIT CAMP PROPERTY
 Similkameen Mining Division
 NTS: 92 H/6
 October, 1988 Figure 2
 Boa Services Ltd.

The channel samples returned some very high results and also indicates that the vein is mineralized, in varying degrees, throughout the entire exposed strike length. The highest assays from the survey for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold are .95%, 51.58%, 22.99%, 119.80 oz/ton and .095 oz/ton respectively for the Summit trench and .32%, 34.96%, 19.39%, 60.28 oz/ton and .144 oz/ton for the Indiana trench.

Local Géology

The property is underlain by a sequence of northwest trending conglomerate and sandstone, with a high incidence of volcanic fragments, and argillite from the Upper Jurassic Dewdney Creek Group. These units have been intruded by Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary diorite-basalt-dacite dykes and diorite intrusives.

Cross cutting quartz-carbonate vein systems are mineralized with variable amounts of pyrrhotite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, argentiferous galena and ruby silver. They generally have a preferred orientation of 80° within the Indiana fault and 50° in the Queen Bess fault. Thickness of the veins along the faults are variable and are controlled by host rocks and cross faulting; the vein structures demonstrates a preferred thickening within argillites and generally have epidote and sericite in the matrix and as alteration selvages.

During the exploration program, Mr. C. Basil discovered a quartz-carbonate vein with an average width of about 30 cm mineralized mostly with sphalerite with some galena and chalcopyrite. This newly discovered "Basil vein" is situated in the northeastern portion of the grid(10200E, 9725N) within geochemical anomaly 1. The vein has an orientation of 064/78N and has an exposed strike length of about 20 meters at present. The host rock is an altered lithic crystal tuff with epidote and some sericite alteration. The mineralogy is similar to the other showings on the property.

Mineralogy

Six rock specimens were taken from the Summit (S1 to S4) and Indiana (S5 and S6) trenches and were submitted to Mr. C.H.B. Leitch P. Eng, for a petrographic examination. The sample description sheets form part of this report as appendix IV. From the study, the following mineral assemblage was identified:

<u>Opaque</u>		<u>Gangues</u>
Sphalerite	Pyrite	Quartz
Galena	Chalcopyrite	Calcite
Arsenopyrite	Ruby Silver	Sericite
Pyrrhotite	Tennantite	Biotite
Marcarsite	Limonite	

Two silver-bearing minerals were observed: ruby silver, probably proustite, the arsenic end-member of the proustite-pyrrhotite series, and tetrahedrite-tennantite, again probably the arsenic end-member tennantite because of the abundant arsenopyrite present. No gold was observed in the samples, even in the arsenopyrite where it might be expected.

Sphalerite and galena are the most abundant sulfide minerals in all the specimens. They occur as very coarse-grains (about 1-2cm across), and are commonly intergrown. Sphalerite may be twinned and commonly contains minute blebs of chalcopyrite around its margins. Chalcopyrite also forms separate grains up to 1mm across, especially as inclusions within the large masses of pyrrhotite that are common within these rocks. It is with these inclusions of chalcopyrite in or around the pyrrhotite (especially near where there are also grains of galena and sphalerite) that the ruby silver and tennantite are most common. The ruby silver and tennantite are fine-grained (up to 0.2mm across, but are not badly locked with the other mineral, and so might be fairly straightforward to liberate. Minor oxidation has produced limonite (mainly goethite) in fractures cutting the sulfides.

DISCUSSION

The recent successes at Huldra Silver has generated interest in the area for high grade silver bearing veins. The general characteristics of this type of deposit are: (1) quartz-carbonate veins filling in tension fractures or lodes controlled by fault structures. (2) Their mineralogy, which include sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, ruby silver, pyrite and pyrrotite. The Summit Camp property has several mineralized structures of this character, and both the Vigo and the Indiana veins have shown pockets of economic mineralization. The soil geochemical and VLF-EM surveys have delineated a number of coincident anomalous areas. All these zones trend either northeast or east-west which are the preferred orientations of the mineralized veins in this area, and the discovery of the Basil vein within anomaly 1 supports this potential. The intensity of geochemical anomaly 1 and the EM conductor in this zone would suggest a larger structure than the Basil vein, or a series of parallel structures.

CONCLUSIONS

The Summit Camp Property is favourably situated just west of Huldra Silver and investigation thus far has shown similar mineralized structures. The soil geochemistry survey identified 8 multi-element anomalous zones, 7 of which are coincident with VLF-EM conductors.

The results from the trenching program shows that the Indiana vein is mineralized for 390 meters with values ranging up to .95% copper, 51.58% lead, 22.99% zinc, 119.8 oz/ton silver and .144 oz/ton gold.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After analysis of the results, the following program is recommended for further exploration of the property:

- (1) a legal survey should be conducted to establish the boundary of the property.
- (2) prospecting, and if warranted trenching, of the anomalous zones at the northern portion of the grid.
- (3) diamond drilling of the Indiana structure exposed by the Summit trench to test for the continuity of the structure at depth.

COST ESTIMATES

Legal survey of the property	\$8000.00
Prospecting and trenching	20000.00
Assay costs	4000.00
Diamond drilling	
1350m of BQ at \$90/m all inclusive	121500.00
Management Fee	15000.00
Contingency	<u>17000.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$185500.00</u>

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Personnel

T. Anderson-cook			
69.5 days at \$115/day		\$7992.50	
M. Antochin-sampler			
30 days at \$115/day		3450.00	
C. Basil-geophysical technician			
54.5 days at \$150/day		8175.00	
J. Bella-labourer			
7 days at \$100/day		700.00	
P. Chung-geologist			
19 days at \$250/day		4750.00	
C. Huey-camp caretaker			
60 days at \$115/day		6900.00	
J. Huey-labourer			
9 days at \$100/day		900.00	
K. Huey-Labourer			
8.5 days at \$100/day		850.00	
J. Laird-pro prospector			
26 days at \$200/day		5200.00	
J. Owen-Labourer			
4 days at \$100/day		400.00	
C. Ridley-sampler			
10 days at \$100/day		1000.00	
D. Ridley-pro prospector			
30 days at \$165/day		4950.00	
G. Schellenberg-camp supervisor			
3 months(June-Sept) at \$1000/month	3000.00		\$48267.50

Vehicle Rental

Toyota 4x4

4 months at \$1065/month	4260.00	
6185 km at \$.35/km	2164.75	